THE EVENING STAR is served by entriers to melacribers at Ten Cents per Week, or Forty-porn Cents per month. Copies at the Counter, Two Cents each By mail-postage prepaid-60 cents a month; sex months, § 3 00; one year, § 6.90. THE WEEKLY STAR-published on Friday-\$2 60 a year, postage prepaid. All subscriptions invariably in advance, and no paper sent longer than paid for. BF Rates of advertising furnished on application

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH - Bev. W. H. Wixes will preach To morrow mor-ing and night at 11 and 7.30. SOUTH, corner 9th and K streets northwest. Presching To morrow (Sunday,) at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. A. W. Wilson, D. D. It FOUNDRY ON UR. H. - The pastor, Rev. H. K. P. HAMMOND. Exangelist, will hold Children's Metic at 3 p m. No service at night. 1t* WALGER M. S. OffUECH. - Presenting To-morrow, by the pastor, Rev. B. Norris. At it a. in . "I am crucified with Christ;" at 7 p. m., "The Path of Life."

BEV. DR. WILSON, President of the Mary-land Annual Conference, will preach in the Manhalst Protestant Church, 9th street, near F. To nerrow, at 11 a.m. The Paster at 7½ p.m. Seats free. Christian Chur: H, Vermont avenue, between N and O streets northwest.—Services To-morre w at li a m and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, Frankrick D. Fower Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Morring theme, "The One Baptism. Evening, "A Profitable Question." Seats tree to all 1." UNITARIAN SERVICES. - Hev. Dr. HENRY W BELLOWS, of New York, will preach To morrow in the Unitarian church, correct 6th and D streets, at 11 a. m. and 7% p m. Com-

munion immediately after morning services. Son Church, corner of 11th and II sts. n.w.-Rev. E. P. Hamkond, the distinguished ecaugelist, will preach in this Church to night. (Saturday.) at 7:30 p. m. Services To morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. S. Domen, Pastor. Seats free. Everybody websites.

REVIVAL MEETINGS in this city, commeacing ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, 11th and H streets, TO-Niell P, at 7:00 o'cock. At this service Mr. Hammond desires to meet the Christian people of the city. Meeting in this Church every morning next week. except to morrow, for Bible reading. Prayer and address at 10.30 o clock. FOUNDRY CHURCH. 14th and G streets, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock p. m. All these mostings in this church are for children. Superintendents Please invite their schools.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th and H Freets, Sunday, at II s. m. The congregation of Foundry Church will unite in this service.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, loth and G streets, Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m. Curistian workers and the public invited. No meeting on Monday and Tuesday nights. A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of the GBAND LODGE, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, will be held at Masonic Temple, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1.45 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother Past Grand Master B.

By order of the M. W. G. Master:
WM. R. SINGLETON, Gr. Sec. The members of WASHINGTON COMMANDEBY, No. 1, K. T., are directed to assemble at the A-vium, in full uniform, SUNDAY, February 6, at 1:30 o clock p. m. for the purgose of acting as execut to the M. W. Graud Lodge, F. A. A. M. on the occasion of the funeral of M. W. Brother Reave C. Weightman, P. G. M.

By order of the E. C.

It WABREN H. OBCUTT, Becorder.

OFFICE OF THE ENINEST CO. 2, K.T., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1876 GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2 The Sir Knights of COLUMBIA COMMANDERY will assemble at their Asylum, in full uniform, at 130 o'cook p.m. on SINDSY, the 6th inst., for the purpose of escuring the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. A. M. on the occasion of the funeral of Past Grand Master Rogen C. WEIGHTMAN.
By crider of JAMES E. WAUGH,

Eminent Commander. A. T. KINNEY, Captain General. 1:

[Her. Cap., Forneys and Daily Obron.]

K. OF P.—The UNIFORMED CORPS.

(Sattalion.) K. of P., will assemble at K. of P. Hall, server of 9th and D streets, at 1 o'clock m. sharp, SUNDAY, February 6, to attend the uneral of our late Brother. P. O. CHARLES N. Elss. G. J. L. FOXWELL,

President and U. C. K. OF P. ATTENTION - The officers and members of BELIANCE LODGE, No. 15, Reights of Pythias, are requested to be present at treets, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 6th instan at I o'clock p. m., sharp, for the purpose of aite ding the funeral of our late Brother, Past Chancellor Charles N. Weiss. Members of Sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By ord-t:
It GEO. LEWIS EBEBLY, K. R. S. No. 1. 1. 0. M. area of COLUMBIA LODGE.

sharp, to make arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, P. G. Z., C. N. Waiss. Members of Colon bia Lodge are hereb, notified to meet at their half, on Sunday, at loclock, to attend the funeral of our late brother. P. G. A., C. N. Waiss.

11. J. C. WILSON, Sec y.

1. O. M., are requested to meet at their Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o clock sharp, o make arrangements for the funeral of our late Brother P. G. A. C. N. Weiss. Members of Grand Sunday at loclock, to attend the functal of our late Brether P. G. A. o. N. Weiss. By order it W. J. FOSTER, Grand Secretary.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON. D. C., February 5, 1876.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 1. The commissioned officers of the militia and vol unteers, under the late war organization, in this District, will assemble in uniform at the Masonic hall. F and 9th streets, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., st 2 o clock p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Major General Rocan C WEIGHTNAN.

By order of Major General George C. Thomas,
commanding the District of Columbia.

THOMAS P. MORGAN.

It Major and A. D. U.

K. Of P. - FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 2, will neet at their Castle Hall MONDAY EVENING, (February 7th.) 7% o'clock p. m. Business of importance to every member. order of the Lodge.
5 2: J. ROB'T COOK, K. of B. and S.

THE JEFFERSON OO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION holds its 17th regular meeting, for the payment of dues and making advances, TUESDAY, February Sth. 7 o'clock at the BOARD OF TRADE BOOMS, 519 Market Space. JAMES FRASER, President

JNO. JOY EDSON, Sec'y, 711 G st. n. w. fe5 3: THE ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION holds its Fifth fargular Monthly Meeting, for the payment of dues and making sdvauces, WEDNESDAY, February 9. at 7 o'clock p. m. at the Board of Trade Rooms, \$19 Market Space. Books will be open for sub-cription for stock. After February 9 a premium of 25 cents, and after March 14th a premium of 10 cents. will be charged per share for stock, and the books will be closed A pril 11, 1876. THOMAS HYDE, President.

JOHN JOY EDSON, Sec. 711 6 n.w. feb5 4t SPIRITUALISM -Mrs. F. O. HYZER. spirational speaker, will lecture at LY-CEUM HaLL, on E street, between 11th and 12th streets, To morrow Sunday at 11 a m and 7.30 p m. Admission in the morning, free; evening 10

THE SIXIY-FIRST ANNUAL MEET-TING of the WASHINGTON CITY OR-PHAN ASYLUM will be held on SABSATE EVENING. February 6th, at 7 o'clock, in the New York Avenue Pre-byterian Church. The Church service will begin at half past sev when Rev. Dr. MITCHELL will preach with refer-

SPECIAL NOTICE—LEBANON LODGE,
No. 7, F. AND A M. WASHINGTON, D.
C—The members of this Lodge are requested to
meet at the Lodge Boom at 1 oclock p. m sharp,
SUNDAY, 6th instant, to attend the funeral of our
late Bro., P. M. and P. G. M. G. L., R. C. WeightMAN. Members of sister Lodges are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
feld 21 LUTTURE PROPERTY. feb4 2t LUTHER M. PENFIELD, Secretary.

At 124 % 7th street northwest, between M and N streets, will be opened for the first time, for religious services, on FUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 a m. Meetings will also be held at 3 and 7.3) p. m. of the same day. Regular noon day prayer-meetings, commencing at 17:15 will be held. Continuous services EVERY NIGHT at 7:30, those on Wednesdays and Saturdays being devoted to Consecration

days and Saturdays being devoted to Consecration and Temperance, respectively. A cord al and rnest invita ion is extended the people to attend these services.

VETERANS OF MEXICAN WAR-Meet
at 1115 Penna. avenue, SATURBAY EV &
NING, at 7 o'clock. Important business. By order
of President J. W. DENVER.
feb3-3x* A. M. KKNADAY, Secretary. TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Notice is hereby given that on May 1, 1876. the net price of gas will be reduced to 82,25 per 1,000 Cubic Feot.

febl-cowk M1 Sec. Washington Gaslight Co. FRANKLIN & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
Bo. 1997 PENNSYLVANIA ATENUE,
Genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. dec7-lv.tsfp

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OPTICIAN. SELF-ADJUSTING EYE-GLASSES.
Patented, warranted for one year not to break:
frameless; manufactured and made to
order. Warranted not to produce cancers as other eye glasses do It does not slip from
your nose if you swest. Come and see them, and
convince yourself of this beautiful invention.

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ISAAC ALEXANDER.

Menting

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

TWO CENTS.

EVENING STAR. DOUBLE SHEET.

Vol., 47 - No. 7,133.

Washington News and Gossip. NEITHER House of Congress is in session

MISS FLORENCE C. SPEAKE has been ap pointed a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. ELLIS, 15th infantry, died January 25, 1876, at San Francisco,

ENSIGN N. H. KASSER has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic station, on 2d of December last, and has been placed on sick leave. Among the many callers at the White House to-day were the Secretary of War, Senators Cameron, Boutwell, and Howe, and Representatives Wells and Hale.

TREASURY SHIPMENTS of fractional currency and legal tenders for week ending today \$1,471,365. Receipts of fractional currency, \$1,261,200.

DEATHS OF NAVAL OFFICERS .- Captain A. S. Baldwin, a retired nava! officer, died at Princeton, N. J., on the night of February 1st. Boatswain John Morris, U. S. N., died at Watertown, Mass., January 13th.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS .- Internal revenue to-day, \$415,451.86; month to date \$1,559,601.36; fiscal year to date, \$68,573,749.21; Customs to-day, \$322,127.32; month to date, \$2,462,688.40; fiscal year to date, \$89,236,634.32.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL UNPOPULAR .-Members of the Ways and Means Committee are in daily receipt of letters protesting against the passage of the tariff bill introduced in the House by Mr. Morrison, of Ill. RECEIPTS of National Bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to day as compared with the corresponding week of last year: 1875, 83,253.000; 1876, \$3,731,000. R:ceipts to day, \$489 373.

THE TIME AND PLACE for holding the democratic national convention will be decided at the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in this city on the 22d THE House Select Committee on the Texas

Border have summoned General Ord, of the army, to appear before it and give testimony as to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. NATIONAL BANKS-The Treasury now

holds \$361,033,462 in bonds to secure national public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, \$342,809.036, of which amount 82,100,085 are gold notes. BOTH SIDES of the legislative hall of the

Capitol to-day were lifeless and barren of news. None of the several committees were the pages, visitors, and such Congressmen as write private letters on official paper.

Representatives yesterday, after our report honds as amended by the Senate was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. GEN. PATRICK H. JONES, of New York.

formerly postmaster and now register, is here to secure relief from the defalcation of his cashier, Norton. He asks, on behalf of himself and his predecessor, Mr. Kelley, 596,000, which was the extent of the defaica-THE House Committee on Naval Affairs

has made an adverse report on the bill to restore Commander Stanton to the relative position on the navy register which he formerly eccupied, and on the memorial of Conmander R. L. Law asking for restoration to nis proper rank in the navy.

BLACKWOOD'S Edinburgh Magazine for January, (Scott Co. reprint,) received from Warren Choate & Co., is an excellent number of this standard publication. The literary matter is up to the best mark of Blackwood, and the articles on public affairs are exceedingly well put-from the Tory point of view,

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION .- The House Committee on Indian Affairs has summoned a lage number of witnesses to appear before next week to testify in the investiga-tion they are now making. Under the resolution authorizing the investigation of Indian matters, the committee can go into every branch of the service and inquire into almost any subject.

THE Democratic National Executive Com mittee having adopted resolutions to open its office at once and proceed to a detailed organization of the party in the several states, and invite the democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives to appoint an auxiliary committee in aid of such organization, Major A. D. Banks, secretary has opened headquarters at No. 1321 F street.

tee on Pacific Railroads, to whom was referred the bill in aid of the Texas Pacific Railroad company, have agreed to report the bill favorably to the full committee. Messrs. Lamar, O'Neill and Atkins favored the bill Mr. Luttrell, of California, opposed it, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. was absent when the sub committee, of which he is a member,

January (received from D. A. Brosnan) is the first number of a quarterly devoted to science and religion, to succeed the well-known For an initial number, this is an exceptionally well-filled and handsomely printed magazine. The contributors are among the very first of Catholic writers on religion, science, and literature.

dent has approved the act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to naturalization. It be made by an alien before the clerk of any circuit or district court, or a district or surecord having common law jurisdiction. The act legalizes all such declarations heretofore made before any such clerk. The original statute required the oath to be made before the court.

migration committee of the Virginia legislature held a conference with the Congressional delegation from that state last night, and a committee of six, of which General Fitzhugh Lee is chairman, was appointed to present business for the consideration of the committee relating to the subject of immigration to Virginia. Several speeches were made, the Congressmen expressing them-selves willing to give all practicable aid in assisting immigration to the state. General Lee made a speech favoring the representa-tion of Virginia at the Centennial by agents who shall invite strangers visiting Philadelphia to extend their journey into Virginia and become acquainted with its ample resources and the historic places within the borders of the state.

SHALL THE DOORS BE OPENED ?- The in his office, but Mr. Bludsoe did not remove democrats of the House are so wanting in his family to Lexington, and the arrangeconfidence in the results of their investigat ens that they declined to allow any of them to be public. Of the large number of investigations in progress, the committee-rooms are not only closed, but the members are put under an obligation of entire secrecy. This is in opposition to the precedents of the last Congress, when the general rule was adopted by the republicans of holding all investiga-tions with open doors. The democratic mi-nority in the last House insisted upon such a course on the part of the republicans, and was loudest in its denunciations of every attempt to carry on an investigation in secret. At present it is even difficult to obtain the names of witnesses summoned .- [Gen. Boynton, in Cincinnati Gazette.

The Autobiography of Amos Kendall.

Autobiography is always tascinating when the person whose career is thus individualized is of sufficient prominence to justify the call upon the public attention. It is not strange, therefore, that the autobiography of a man who figured so prominently in one of the most striking chapters of American history-the administration of Andrew Jackson-as Amos Kendall, should be one of the most interesting and important recent publications. This Autobiography (published by Lee & Shepherd, Boston) has been edited with great good judgement by his son-in-law, William Stickney. In Mr. Kendall's life, as Mr. Stickney states in his admirable introduction, he shunned personal potoriety with a sensitiveness remarkable in one so accustomed to public station and contact with the world. He was widely known, but it was in his public capacity as an editor, as a government official, as a politician, as the promotor of a great material enterprise. Of his private life the outside world knew but little. The work of Mr. Stickney has been mainly that of selection and arrangement. The mere story of Mr. Kendall's career is for the most part told in his own words,—than which no words could tell it better.

THE KENDALL FAMILY is one of the oldest in New England and the genealogy from 1640 down presents an array of old men that speaks for the vigor of the stock. Amos Kendall was born in 1789. From early boyhood he was habituated to hard work on his father's farm, and as in the case of Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley and so many other New Englanders who have risen from the soil, the land he worked was of that barren character that could only be made to yield a support by the most persistent industry and frogality. The same cause of poverty impeded the efforts of young Kendall to obtain an education. Want of means compelled him to be absent from college (Dartmouth) two whole terms and parts of several more. He, indeed, entered college five times, four of them in consequence of forfeiting his connections by absence every year. Several branches of study he had pursued in winter evenings without a teacher while keeping school. He yet struggled on with that tenacity of purpose that distin-guished him in after life, and up to the time graduating had received the first appointn.ents, both from the class and the faculty. He did not take a diploma, "partly because he was indifferent to the bauble and partly because he disliked the President of the Col-

PLUCK AND PERSISTENCE. The history of his early life well illustrates the manner in which an American boy by pluck and persistence may rise, despite the most unpropitious surroundings and, percreated by their drawbacks. In his college career Mr. Kendali afforded another instance apparently feeble physique. Young Kendall was physically unable to bear any great he was nick-named "Giles Scroggio" Ghost," but yethe seems to have been foreall the matters where heated conflicts oc curred, and he generally came out conqueror in the end, however heavy the odds Mr. Kendall, whose course of life was so eminently practical and vigorous should have set out with

and a turn for abstract thought. His in clinations, we are told, would have led him to devote his life to philosophical studies and practical mechanics embracing a wide upon the study of the law, he relieved the monotony of Blackstone and Coke by noting plays. He wrote a couple of tragedies and for years, even after he had entered upon his active political career, he was a devoted wooer of the poetic muse.

At one time he gave his attention to the fascinating idea of "perpetual motion," and chine which he was quite sure would accomsomething wanting to make his machine work. He at once threw away his model, so casily deluded." He also had at this youthful period two or three love affairs, none of which, for reasons given, resulted in matrimony, though he was subsequently twice married.

The depression of business in New Eng land, caused by the war with Great Britain and the absence of any rich or influential family connections who could aid in his ad vancement, now induced Mr. Kendall to think of emigrating to the South or West where there was a wider field for individual exertion. In carrying out his purpose he came to Washington in March, 1814, intendtlement by the information he might obtain here. His journal while here contains many interesting notes concerning the public men and of the Washington of that day.

A WHITE HOUSE LEVEE IN 1814. March 2 he attended the President's levee,

ison. I felt no awe, although Mrs. Madison is a noble dignified person, apparently more able to manage the affairs of the nation than her husband. His personal appearance is very inferior. There were, I presume, nearly three hundred persons present, who did not form in clusters, but filled the whole draw-

Three hundred people would, in 1876, be considered a rather meager attendance at a White House levee! March 4th Mr. Kendall writes:

Yard and through the southern part of the It exhibits melancholy evidence of the folly of attempting to force a place beyond its natural growth. Whole blocks of brick buildings, which were never finished are now in ruins. Yet the city increases rapidly, but the buildings are generally erected on the spots which nature has made most uppleasant. If the country flourish, this city must become great, for the site is beau-

was afterwards associated in General Jackson's cabinet.) and of the then attorney-general, Pinckney, whose fine abilities were disfigured by his inordinate vanity, Mr. Ken-

"Cass seems to be possessed of the genuine feelings of a republican as to his politics, but has a contempt for religion and religious men. His opinion of Pinckney arose from a slight specimen of his vanity when he first saw him. It was at the levee, where Pinckney appeared with his hat under his arm. This raised Cass's contempt, and he cannot since see or hear him with the least pa-

GOES WEST. Mr. Kendall left Washington for Kentucky on the 9th of March, going by stage to the Ohio river and thence by canoe, flatboat, and on horseback to Lexington, reaching that place on the 12th of April. He left Washington under an engagement with Senator Bludsoe, of Kentucky, to take the position of tutor in his family and law student ment fell through. Mr. Kendall, however, soon after took the position of tutor in Mr. Clay's family (Mr. Clay being then in Europe) on the terms offered by Mrs. Clay i. e., giving him his board, the use of Mr Clay's library, and three hundred dollars a year if he would teach her five children, with the condition that he should be at liberty after six months to surrender his trust on furnishing a substitute as well qualified to teach as himself. Mr. Stickney's narrative

** The family at Ashland then consisted of Mrs. Clay and seven children, the oldest of of whom was about thirteen years. Five of these, two boys and three girls, constituted | between them and the Department' had be-

Mr. Kendall's charge. The two boys, respectively about twelve and thirteen years old, had, in the absence of their father and mother, been left at school in a neighboring county, where there was no regular government. either in school or at their lodgings. The consequence was that they profited very little by their lessons, and became ungovernable in their tempers. All the children, except the oldest, were endowed with fine minds, and in that respect the younger boy (Tromas) had few equals. At first Mr. Kendall was much discouraged at the prospect before him; but by a mild firmness, and the countenance and support of Mrs. Clay, he by degrees reduced his refractory pupils to order and secured their respect. * * * Through Mrs. Clay Mr. Kendall became acquainted with her relatives and friends, who treated him with the utmost kindness, and his time passed pleasantly, not only in his little school but in the social circle."

KENDALL AND CLAY. An interesting feature of this portion of the book is furnished in the extracts from Mr Kendall's journal upon his experiences in teaching in the family of Henry Clay. In after years Mr. Kendall was charged with ingratitude to Mr. Clay, because of his warm political opposition to the latter after having received exceptional kindnesses in the family of Mr. Clay. This charge does not seem to be well founded. That Mr. Kendall was kindly treated in Mr. Clay's family, and especially when he was sick, is very heartily acknowledged by Mr. K. in his journal; but as Mr. Kendall quite evidently labored most patiently and intelligently to properly train his turbulent pupils, it would appear that the obligations were mutual. That Mr. Clay and Mr. Kendall from their very natures should become very positive political antagonists, when once severed, was quite inevitable. Mr. Clay's imperious nature, brooking no opposition from one who had ever been his subordinate, was no ways calculated to bend the quiet but iron persistence

THE FASHIONS IN 1814 The following curious entry in Mr. Kendall's journal while at Lexington shows that the exigencies of fashion were quite as severe and unreasonable in 1814 as in 1876:

with which Mr. Kendall held to his political

convictions.

"With the dress of the ladies here, especially that of the most fashionable class, I find the same fault as with the ladies of Washington,-they have monstrous bosoms behind. The shoulders are so bound back with corsets that the skin is wrinkled, and a huge valley appears between them far from lovely or agreeable.'

KENDALL AS A POSTMASTER-EDITOR. Mr. Kendall gave up his tutorship at Clay's to enter upon the practice of the law. but his early leaning towards political writing soon brought him into journalism. and he became identified as editor and half owner with a paper published at Georgetown, Kentucky, bearing, according to the habit of country papers, a high-sounding bank circulation and \$18,621.500 to secure haps, because of the "grit" and endurance name, The Minerva Press. Richard M. Johnbusiness affairs becoming entargled, or rather having been so before Mr. Kendall cluded to stop it and start a new paper, The Georgetown Patriot. He did not share in the per year. At the same time he acted as postmaster, (as do some editors now.) buthis a percentage paid to the postmaster who re tired in his favor, was but \$60 per year; so that it would appear that both positions editor and postmaster; combined did not afford a living salary, and that other ways yet of cking out a livelihood must be sup-

History repeats itself, we are told, though the politicians do not always profit by the fact to derive useful lessons. Thus while Kendall was editing this little newspaper in Kentucky in his early career, there arose that storm of public wrath over the act of in 1841, the publication, in this city, of a the Congress of that period in voting itself extra compensation and back pay that ought gresses. As told in the Autobiography:

"Congress had passed an act changing the compensation of the members from a per diem of eight dollars during the session to an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars with a retroactive provision by means of which member received a considerable sum beyond the lawful rate of compensation when the services were rendered. Colone Richard M. Johnson had introduced the bill and it had been voted for by the entire Keatucky delegation, with pernaps one exception. This act was seized hold of by political aspirants as a lever with which to oper ate against the sitting members, and its retroactive feature made it a powerful instrument. There was at once a general uprising of the popular mind against this measure and Kentucky was in a terment before the members reached home. Col. R. M. Johnson called on Mr. Kendall soon after his return and enquired what was his opinion and the opinion of the people. He was told that the opinion of the people and Mr. Kendali's opinion were against the retrospective features of the act, and that the only safety of the members who voted for it was in promising to sustain its repeal. Colonel Johnson took the stump and made a resolute effort to justify the measure; but he soon found it was all in vain. It was amusing to hear the Colonel, who was not an eloquent man. make a passionate speech in favor of the measure, and conclude by promising to vote for its repeal, because such was the will of the people. While Mr. Kendall maintained a position of neutrality in the paper he edited he openly declared his purpose to vote for Colonel Johnson, on the ground that a man of his patriotism and usefulness ought not to be thrust out of public life for a single error. "Every member of Congress from Kentucky who had voted for the Compensation Bill, except Colonel Johnson and Henry Clay. was defeated in this election, and these two were spared only on their promises to vote for the repeal of the obnoxious measure. On the first day of the next session of Congress Colonel Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act in question, and it

MR. KENDALL COMES TO WASHINGTON. Mr. Kendall had made himself a good deal by the vigor of his pen, and after the election of Jackson to the Presidency he was invited by the latter to take a government position was the same outery in those "goot old there is now, for we find Amos Kendall writing from Washington in 1829, that "if there is more extravagance, folly, and corruption do not wish to see the place."

Mr. Kendall was appointed Fourth Audtor, and was afterwards made Postmaster General in place of Mr. Barry, and for some time he was kept busy with the task of rectifying abuses and bringing order out of the chaos existing in that department.

AN OLD TIME MAIL CONTRACTORS' RING. Mr. Kendall seems to have discovered very much such a ring combination between con-Office department as was recently detected and broken up in the same department. He ascertained that "a few powerful mail contractors, through favors to the officers and more influential clerks had really controlled the department, and for their own selfish ends had been the cause of all its embarrassments." Stringent measures were found requisite to bring about a reform. In his efforts to correct abuses Mr. Kendall came in conflict with the great mail contractors Stockton and Stokes, and the history of that affair affords one of the most remarkable chapters in the book. Mr. Kendall mentions as one of the incidents in this case that while he was investigating it Mrs. Eaton, wife of Major Eaton. Gen. Jackson's first Secretary of War, "called on Mrs. Kendall and told her that if she would induce her husband to allow this claim, Mrs. Stockton would give her a carriage and pair of horses." This Mrs. Eaton is the same who a few years since married, in her old age, an Italian adventurer, who deserted her after getting her

RIDES. Mr. Kendall says of Stockton & Stokes:-"They were of that class of 'old and faithful contractors' who procured a continuance of their contracts by 'private understandings

fore the lettings, and by means of very low bids, afterwards 'improved.' They transported in their coaches, free of charge, prominent members of Congress, members of the Executive, judges, influential citizens, and not only the Postmaster General, but all of his subordinates in the Department who were supposed to have influence there. When General Jackson went on to Washington in the winter of 1828-'29 to enter upon the office of President, they refused to receive the usual fare from him, and not to feel under obligations to them he sent to Mrs. Stockton a present of greater value than the fare. His private secretary, Major Donaldson, refused to enter an extra coach, gratuitously offered to convey him and his party from Frederick City to Washington, until they had paid the ordinary fare. It was these men who attempted to cheat me into a free passage from Frederick City to Wheeling through instructions to their agents. Few, however, declined the tendered freedom of their coaches, and thus it was that the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government were in a great measure filled with men whose money they had saved by this apparent liberality. If this was not corruption there is a moral difference between giving a man money for his influence or saving his money by a valuable service, the object being the same." THE ORIGIN OF THE "GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

world is governed too much." It was first started as a semi-weekly paper, but the position it attained after the split with Duff Green required that it should be placed on an independent footing and published daily; but Mr. Blair had not the means to purchase the necessary materials. To raise the funds he called on the friends of the President in Washington, and elsewhere, who subscribed and paid in advance for six hundred copies at ten dollars per annum, and by this atd the Globe was made a daily paper. Thus, first and last the Globe was established without a dollar of capital furnished by its proprietor, and, as Mr. Blair used to say, like the great globe we inhabit, was created out of nothing. Mr. Benton is entirely mistaken in attributing the origin of the Globe to General Jackson. General Green is equally in error in attributing it to Mr. Van Buren or his friends. It originated with those triends of General Jackson who regarded measures more than men, and desired his reelection for another four years, not so much for his own sake as to effect reforms in the government, which no other man was capable of bringing about; chief of these was its severance from the banking power organized and exercised under the charter of the Bank

An interesting chapter is given to this

the principal mover in the project, and he

gave to the Globe its famous motto, "The

of the United States." REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS. Considerable space is given to the history of the great Jacksonian contest with the United States Bank, in which Mr. Kendall Kendall sums up as the political consequences of that contest, that it "made Mr. tice, Col. R. M. Johnson Vice President, Mr. Forsythe Secretary of State, Mr. Grundy Attorney General, Mr. Kendall Postmaster General; extinguished the last hope of Mr. with nullification, it separated Mr. Calhous forever from the democratic and every other patriotic party, and left him to rest his fame duced their bloody fruits in 1861."

MR. RENDALL IN PRIVATE LIFE. In May, 1810, Mr. Kendall, finding that the onerous labors of his position involved too severe a strain upon his delicate though elastic physical organization, resigned his office. and retired forever from public service. But his active mind must have some employ ment, and after a few month's rest he began. dall's Expositor;" and in farming at his surburban residence, "Kendall Green," and in editing his paper, he found occupation for both mind and body. His articles were noted for simplicity and vigor, and his little paper exerted a wide influence. He also undertook to collect material for a life of Jackson, but amid all his varied labors of editing, writing cuniary claims that in 1813, to extricate him self, he formed a partnership with his nephew John E. Kendall, in a general claim and real estate agency. But this business was irk some to his feelings, and necessity only re-

conciled him to it. CONNECTION WITH THE TELEGRAPH. But while employed in the prosecution of claims he fell in with Professor Morse, who was in a state of much discouragement in regard to his telegraph project. Professor Morse asked Mr. Kendall for a proposition The result was in March, 1845, a contract be tween the proprietors of three-fourths of Morse's patent and Mr. Kendall by which the latter was to receive a commission of dollars which might be realized from the fifty per cent. on all sums which might be thus realized over one hundred thousand doldall were Professor Morse, who owned nine sixteenths, Alfred Vail, of New Jersey, who owned two-sixteenths, and Rev. L. D. Gaie, of Washington, the proprietor of one-sixteenth, the remaining fourth having been previously conveyed by Prof. Morse to Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine. Mr. Kendall had now a field suitable to his talents and congenial to his tastes; and the result was the attainment of an ample for tune for himself and like pecuniary benefits to all interested in the patent. The noble use by Mr. Kendall of that fortune in fostering Christian, philanthropic, and educatio al institutions and enterprises, including the founding of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the University scholarship for meritorious pupils of the public schools, the endowment of mission schools, &c , is a matter too fresh in recollection to need mention here.

connection with the telegraph was shaded by an event, the news of which was sent to him over the same wires through which he was to him, with its usual cold-blooded abraptness, the following distressing news: "6 o'clock 30 minutes p. m : . Mr. William Kendali, son of Hon. A mos

Kendall, was a few minutes ago, met and shot dead by Rufus Elliot, brother-in law of Mr. Kendall hastened to Washington and An altercation of words with a friend, begun in jest, had resulted in a fearful tragedy. Mr. Kendall to his last hours maintaine

bis old Jacksonian fire of fervent patriotism, and a series of articles upon secession from his pen published in the EVENING STAR just prior to the rebellion, and at the alike for powerful argument and lofty pat-riotism. To the last, too, he was devoted to the memory of Andrew Jackson. He characterized Parton's Life of Jackson as a caricature calculated to belittle the grand old

cature calculated to belittle the grand old hero, and expressed regret in his last days that he had not been able to carry out his design of writing that life himself.

We have in this running notice glanced merely at the more popularly interesting features of the book. We can of course do no justice in such a review to its solid mertics of fording as it does a history, by a leadits, affording, as it does, a history, by a leadand eventful periods of our national existence.

THE House Committee on Territories has

before it the following bills :- To make

Alaska a county of Washington territory, which would relieve it from military and put it under civil control; a general bill making territory officials elective instead of appointments, involving "squatters sover-eignty" in its broadest sense; a bill to modify the enabling act for the admission of Colo-rado; bills admitting New Mexico and Utah as states; bills to establish territories to be OFFICIALS WHO WOULDN'T ACCEPT FREE known as Pembina and Oklahoma. The Okiahoma bill is the same old railroad job that has been introduced in Congress each year for the past several years. A delega-tion of Indians is here to oppose it, on the ground that they are getting along very well in their present Indian territory, and want to remain undisturbed.

ART NOTES.

Next to a Studio Building, what the artists of Washington most need is a spacious well lighted room where they can properly exhibit their finished pictures. At present, save the Corcoran Gallery, which can only be used for that purpose under conditions that are not always convenient for artists, and especially for workers, the only place where they can show the public what they are doing is in the show windows of friendly dealers in other articles. In addition to the fact that they are there by sufferance, and consequently more or less subordinated to other things often widely removed from art, pictures so placed are seen under the most disadvantageous circumstances, trying alike to the patience of the beholder and the reputation of the artist. The "flerce white light that beats upon a throne" is as nothing compared to the trying cross lights which fall upon a picture thus exposed, exaggerating every little defect and hiding all the fluer touches and delicate shades, which need both a carefully chosen position and rightly ad justed light to be properly brought out. In deed, no picture, however meritorious, ought to be thus subjected to tests that were never contemplated in the painting. And yet it is "Hobson's choice:" that or nothing. It would seem, therefore, that one of the first and most important things to be done by the Artists' Club, lately formed, is to secure a suitably located room combining the requisites of size, light, etc., which could be made matter. Mr. Kendall appears to have been to serve the double purpose of an evening meeting place for the Club and a proper exhibition and sales room for the work of its members by day, as well as a suitable place for occasional receptions, &c., when desired. In this way pictures could always be seen under the most favorable conditions, lovers of art, visiting as well as resident, would know where to look for the newest and best things in that line, and closer and better relations would be established between the artists and the public. The expense would of course be something, but not excessive when divided between from twenty to thirty individuals, and it is quite certain that the amount so expended would be returned to each one before the end of the year through a wider interest in art and an increased patronage, growing out of the facilities thus afforded. Until something better is presented. it seems to us the artists owe this much not less to themselves than to the public, and once established, we are convinced that it would be found so pleasant and at the same time so profitable that it would soon take its place among the permanent institutions of - The collection of pictures belonging to

the late Mr. Stenersen, on sale in Le Droit

Building for some time past, has attracted a

good many visitors, but so far apparently

very few buyers have been secured. Whether

the latter fact is due to hard times or to the

effect in making the sales slow and in confining them also to what might be called, so far at least as size and prices go, the minor pictures of the collection. Senator Edmunds H. Lathrop is set down as the purchaser the beautiful "Forest" view, by Wyngaerdt (not Wyngehergke," as absardly printed in the catalogue) the "Landscape in Norway," by Herzog, "Night on the Coast of Nor mandy," by Cortinin, and "Fruits," by Mettling, marked, respectively, at \$200, \$250 \$200, and \$200. The first named of Mr. Lathrop's purchases, though small in size. is really one of the most pleasing and valu able landscapes in the lot. It is painted it the same key as Paul Weber's beautiful glimpse of nature in the Corcoran Gallery. counted by all artists one of the gems of that collection,-and is always sure to be a tavorite, as well with judges of art as with the general public. The whole collection, including the two marbles and the large plaster cast, is valued at about \$15,000; but by whom this valuation was made, or whether it was based on the original cost of the pictures or on their present supposed market value, we alone, and quite irrespective of the earlier or later reputation of the artist by whom they were severally painted, some of the prices seem quite high, while others are reasonable enough. When he painted it, Mr. Bierstadt asked \$1200 for the little "View of Mt. Adams at Sunrise," which hangs on the east wall. and we understand Mr. Stenersen paid \$1000 for it. The price now asked is \$400, and it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever bring this amount. What the Corot, which hangs just under the Bierstadt, cost, we have no means of knowing. It is likely, however. that it was bought cheap, since it is well known that up to the time of the artist's death his works brought very little, comparatively speaking. Since his death an effort has been made, and quite successfully, to give them a fancy value, and it is just possible that this fact had its weight in fixing the price of this example of his style As a Corot, and viewed in the light of his posthumous reputation, it may be worth, and may bring, that figure; but, judged simply as a work of art, without sigis doubtful whether it would bring the tenth part of that sum in any market in the world. The last remark might also be made, we think, with equal force in regard to the "Marine," by Dupre, marked at 8600. The highest priced picture in the collection is the upright "Swedish Landscape," by "ahlberg, for which \$1,500 are asked. It is a fine specimen of the artist's best efforts, and is thoroughly good in its way, and pleasant in tone and sentiment withal, but its effect seems rather light and sketchy for the amount asked. The next in appraised value is the "Virgin of the Ruins," by Michel, which is marked at \$1,000, but we are by no means certain that the majority, even of good judges, would not count it as the more valuable picture of the two. It attracted much but it did not, we believe, secure the gold medal, as has been claimed for it. The "In-terior of the Palace of the Doges," by Hansen, ranks next, being appraised at \$800. In fidelity to detail, management of light and shade, perspective, and indeed in all the requisites of a picture of its class, it is among the very best in the collection. It belongs. however, to a class that is interesting rather than valuable, and therefore not likely to find a ready purchaser, except as an addition to a gallery or to a large private collec-tion. Next to this in price, but really one of the best in the lot, although rather somber in color, is the "Landscape with Cattle," the joint production of Rofflaen and Verbeckhoven (not "T. P. Rossiter and Verbeckhoofven," as erroneously printed). The fore-ground and the mountains in the middle dishardly up to the mark of the celebrated minlature cattle painter's best work. Three others are appraised at \$600 each, viz: Bossuet's "Mayor's Gate at Saragossa," Irving's "Raphael," and Bertrand's "Marguerite," while Dejonghe's "Confidence" and Ziem's Moonlight Scene at Venice" are marked at \$500. After these, prices drop down from \$350 to \$80, the whole footing up, as above stated, about \$15,000, including the statuary. The life-size figure of "Modesty" (Il Pudore), by Corbellini, is, we may add, put down at \$1,500. It is a thoroughly good piece of work, but it is doubtful whether it will bring the price asked during the present condition of financial affairs, especially as the marble is somewhat disfigured by ugly spots, which detract materially from its value, as purchasers of a work of art at that price pr to have it in perfectly pure and unblemished

material. -An important addition to the art attractions about the Capitol will be male in a few days by the unveiling of one of the magnificent pair of bronze vases intended to stand on the massive pedestals at the edge of the park in front of the east portico. It is oblong in shape, and in size will measure in the neighborhood of twelve feet by six, the upper edge standing something like ten or twelve feet above the foot-path. It is elabotwelve feet above the foot-path. It is elaborately decorated with leaves and other suitable devices, and is to be finished with great care and nicety, and will be, when filled, as it is intended, with flowering and trailing plants, with the elevation leading up to the vasesimilarly adorned, one of the most beautiful features in any of the public grounds, Its mate will be put in its place as soon as it can be got ready. The cost of the pair will be, we understand, somewhere about \$12,000. - Mr. Brown is giving the finishing touches

to his portrait of Senator Ransom, to which

we referred a couple of weeks ago, and will

soon place it on view. It is an admirable

likeness, strongly modeled, rich and true in

rapidly increasing circle of artists who make Washington their headquarters. - Mr. Ulke, we are glad to learn, has received a commission to paint a full length life-size portrait of the late Mr. Linthicum, which is to be placed in the school in George town endowed by him, and which also bears his name. Mr. and Mrs. Fassett give a reception this evening in their studio, over Metzerott's, which will doubtless bring together large number of congenial and apprecia. live people. Mr. Healey, the celebrated artist, is visiting Mrs. Dahlgren, and Mr. Bryan has teniered him the use of a suitable apartment at Highland Place, as an atelier, while in the Telegrams to The Star.

arly day the portraits of a number of other

traits to do considerable work on a large

landscape representing a sceae in the Alle-

ghenies at twilight, from a study male in

that region last summer. We have hereto-

fore referred to Mr. Poole's improvement in landscape painting, and this piece seems to be really better than anything he has yet done in that line. He has also under way a

Cascade on the Blackwater, that shows the peculiar color of that stream, and also gives a fine close study of the noble trees and rich

- Mr. Witt, who expected to return to

Washington early in the winter, has been

delayed in the west by a press of orders until

now, arriving here only day before yester. day. He has several Washington commissions to fill, and will commence work as

soon as he is able to open his studio, which,

we understand, he has secured in Vernou Row. But wherever he sets up his easel, he is sure to find plenty to do, and to do it well. He is one of the very best of our painters, both in portraits and landscape, and his re-

turn to the city is a real acquisition to the

foliage so characteristic of that section.

Mr. Poole has found time between por-

gentlemen prominent in public life

THE LANDIS JURY. BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

BRITAIN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Wreck of the Deutschland.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The official laves agation of the loss of the Deutschland has been concluded. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoping, and to the captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained aboard the steamer and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwich and elsewhere are completely exonera-

ted from the charges of cowardice, piliaging, not rendering prompt assistance, &c. The report also recommends that telegraphte communication be established between light-ships and shore. No Cambridge Crew at the Centen-Bell's Life in London of to-day says: From the opinions expressed at the meeting on Thursday, there seems no reason to expect that any crew from the Cambridge university will go, either to contest the collegiate match, or the Centennial regails.

rather round prices asked is not quite clear; but it is likely that both causes had their British Biffemen at the Centennial Sir Henry Halford writes to the London agent of the Associated Press: I am in communication with the Scottish national America to send a separate team, and with the Irish rifle association, who still have the matter under consideration. I am endeavoring to obtain their co-operation in sending a British team alone. The council of the national rifle association is so unanimous in its feeling that only a British team should be entered, that there is no necessity to call a meeting on the subject. If I fail in inducing Scotland and Ireland to join the Brithish team I shall place my resignation as captain in the hands of the association. I have every reason to believe that England will

not be represented by any separate team." Accident to an Ocean Steamer. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The steamship Lake Megantic hence 15th of January, for Portland and Baltimore, has returned, having

lost her propeller. Bismarck and the Pop LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The Pall Mail Gazette's Berlin special says Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive in the Thier Garden in a close carriage. His parliamentary solrees will now be resumed. When questioned about Cardinal Nobeniobe's visit to Rome by some deputies who called on him the chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the cardinal's mission or whether there be any mission at all it's not authorized by him. He declared that so long as he remains at the helm it's not the state

which will make the first advance to wards a reconciliation with the church. 466 Victims of a Mine Disaster. ST. ETIENNE, BELGIUM, Feb. 5.-It has been ascertained that there were 216 men in the Jabin Mine at the time of the explo sion of fire damp. Fifty altogether were rescued alive, and it is feared that all the others perished. Twenty-six dead bodies have

been recovered. The Landis Jury.
BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 5.—To jury in the

Landis case came into cour' this morning and asked to be discharged on account of the impossibility of agreein. The foreman informed Judge Reed and the prisoner ted the prisone on the first and second counts of the indictment, but were divided on the remaining one. The judge sent them out a aln for further deliberation.

The Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—Ootton firmer and more active, middling, 12% a12%. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn-southern steady; western firmer—southern white, 58a52; southern yellow, 50a59; western mixed, 60, spot, 60%; last haif February, 60% bid March. Oats dull but steady—southern nominal; western white, 47a43; western mixed, 45a6. By dull and nominal. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, benyant and generwestern mixed, 45a46. Bye dull and nominal. Hay unchanged Provisions strong, bouyaut and generally higher. Pork, 21 25a21 56. Bulk means—shoulders, 8½; clear rib sides, 11½, 1000e; packed, 8½a11½. Bacon—shoulders, 9½a9½; cuear rib sides, 12½a12½a. Hams, 15½a16. Lard steady—crude, 12½a12½a. Hams, 15½a16. Lard steady—crude, 15½a12½a. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky firm, 112. Balvinors. Feb. 5.—Virginia consolidated, 68½a west Virginia s. 9½; North Carolina s. 9a, old, 16; de. new, 8; do. special tax, 2 bid to-day Sugar dull, 10a10½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stocks active and better. Money, no loans, 4 and 5. Gold, 12½. Exchange, 10mg, 485½; short, 489. Governments accive and 10acc, 455½; short, 489. Governments, accive and 10acc, 455½a.

HON.WM. M. MERRICK, of Maryland, wh?

a few days since was thrown from his carriage near Illchester, Howard county, Md., and was seriously injured, having his leg broken, is doing as well as could be ex-pected. Both bones of his leg, between the knee and ankle, were broken, and he will be confined to his house for some time. Mr. R. T. Merrick, his brother, who was summoned to his bedside shortly after the accident, returned this morning.

OF WM. P. Ross, whose appointment to succeed G. W. Ingalls in the "Union Agency" of the Indian territory, has been received in this city. It is signed by a large number of prominent Cherokees, and says that "the appointment of Mr. Ross would prove a calamity to the United States and to the Indians," and that "the bitter fieds which exist in the Indian country between political parties, the lines of which are so strongly marked in blood, would be sufficient reason for opposing the recognized leader of one faction to such a position as United States Indian agent."

AMERICAN SLAVF TOLDERS IN CUBA .-Secretary Fish has written an elaborate letter to Gov. Swann, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving detailed information about the stave trade in Cuba among citizens of the United States.

Mr. Fish says: "I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues a bloody and destructive cortest close to our prier, as well as the expediency and the destructive of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned, deeply impressed with conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba of the most active causes of the continu-ance of the unhappy condition in Cuba. I regret to believe to the citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sicken-ing contest. In my last annual message I referred to this surject, and I again recomcolor, and careful in finish. Indeed it caunot fall to add to the reputation of the artist, as it must also entirely satisfy the sitter and his friends and admirers. We are glad to hear that Mr. Erown proposes to begin at an excepting in slaves."